After a Winter in the South the Tramp Departs.

HE HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF LEISURE

A Greater Number Than Usual Here This Winter.

THEY ARE NOT POPULAR



ORTHWARD THE course of the trans and soon the transient guests of the national capital will become scarce, and the people will then have only their own poor to care for and support. The tramps, and there are many of them, never fall to follow the northward flight of the flocks

of geese in the spring, and southward flight in the fall. Just at this season the weary wanderers who reach here are not at all anxious to remain a few weeks as they were only a short while ago, when the severe winter weather made walking extremely difficult, sleeping in box cars and sheds exceedingly dangerous. Then they were glad enough to remain here and be sheltered and fed, and some of them were even willing to do some hard manual labor for what was given them. There were many of the "never-toilers," however, who, even under the most distressing circumstances, would not work, but would rather take their chances on the road in the deep snow and cold winds.

snow and cold winds.

In the words of one of their number, who was hauled up before the court, "The Lord made something for every mouth." This fellow expressed the sentiments of almost every member of the large army of ragcovered citizens who belong nowhere and



By the Way. who imagine they have the rights of the citizens of everywhere. They certainly en-deavor to exercise the rights wherever they go, and this is one reas n why the

orary guest is wanted nowhere.

temporary guest is wanted nowhere.

All last winter the tramps swarmed here by the hundreds, and it is said that as many as 600 of them were in the city at a time. This was probably because of the fact that they were better cared for here than they were at most other places, and as some of the tramps have said it is a resting place for them while journeying from one section to another, and if they get arrested and sent down for a few days—well, that is not the worst thing that might happen to them, and they are satisfied.

happen to them, and they are satisfied.

During the past season the workhouse proved to be a popular place for many of them. Some of them had been without food for hours or days, and a tin cup of the "shadow" soup, with plenty of corn bread, some meat and vegetables, was to them what a course dinner at Delmonico's would to the average person in fair circum



A Hand-Out.

stances. It was food they wanted, and the fact that their bread was not buttered and there was no hereafter in the form of pie or pudding had no effect whatever on their appetites. Hundreds of the thousands of visitors did not reach the farm, and few of them were fortunate enough, as the lawbreakers term it, to reach the jail, where no manual labor is required, and where the meals are served in the rooms by waiters specially designated by the werden

But now the winter is over, and the char-Itable institutions are no longer annoyed by these knights of the road, and the lodging houses are not besieged by them. The po-lice stations no longer furnish sleeping places for those who have tramped over the pike or counted the railroad ties from



Much Needed Rest.

other cities here. There was a time when other cities here. There was a time when the accommodations for the wanderers were practically limited to the police stations. The late John Whiteford, who was better known as "Brother" Whiteford, however, had his "Tramps" Mission" at 2d and I streets northeast.

This latter place was about the most popular resort Washington ever had for tramps, and the man who conducted it died in the harness. His death was a sad loss.

harness. His death was a sad loss to the hundreds of men whom he had be-

Brother" Whiteford, as he was called. was known to the tramp in all sections of the country, and he was always inquired after as soon as they put their feet on soil anywhere within a radius of fifty miles or

more of the city.

He was regarded as a thoroughly good and charitable man. Never was he known to refuse a caller, but his little mission was e the modern street car, "always room one more."

Those whom he assisted in the way of providing food and lodging and an occasional cast-off garment were required to do little or no work. They were expected to do a little reading or praying, or listen to others engage in some religious exercises. This mission was supported chiefly by persons who were poor, but who contributed old clothing and food. The food as a rule was what was left from the breakfast or dinner table, the coffee being collected from many houses in small quantities. In

ON HIS WAY NORTH this way the mission was conducted several years, until death claimed its father, and then the doors of the little building

A Spring Blossom.

deserted for a few days. The warm places to which they resorted in the winter are now deserted, and those who are arrested are gererally found in out-of-the-way places and about the railroad tracks, where they await a chance to jump on freight cars, as walking becomes monotonous even to the

men who were anxious to get out, in order

and one of them said twenty minutes.
"I will leave in ten minutes," said an-

other.
"Then, your honor," added the first man,
"I'll get out in five."
"I guess not," said the judge, "but I'll try
you this time, and if you are caught here
and brought back I'll give you a good long

TO SLEEP WELL.

Correct and Incorrect Way of Indulg-

ing in Slumber.

Positively life is getting too complicated.

A woman specialist has arisen who calls

sleep, she declares, is a delusion and a

upon us to take lessons in sleeping. Beauty

snare. The woman who goes to bed early

expecting to get up rejuvenated is quite

likely to add ten years to her age in the

night by sleeping herself into a full set of

"We spend," goes on this doctrinaire,

should lie flat on her back, arms and legs straight. To make a change from the back

"Some people when asleep screw their

They never came back.

From the Philadelphia Times.

wrinkles.

sleep on.

possessed mind and body."

CLEVELAND AS A BOY.

His Brother Says the President Was

Not Fend of Study.

Interview with Rev. Mr. Cleveland in N. Y. Herald.

I asked Mr. Cleveland whether or not the

family had always considered Grover to be

the one son destined to eminent success in

life. He laughed and assured me that the

President had not been pre-eminently dis-

tinguished in the family circle during his

early years. Indeed, without a touch of

self-consciousness and very naively, he told me that his father had always said the brightest boy should be sent to college, and the clergyman was the boy who was

"Of all the sons." he added. "I had the

preponderance of literary taste and was always particularly fond of books and study. On the other hand, Grover was in no wise fond of learning after my fashlon, but he had the faculty of administration.

out he had the faculty of administration.
And that faculty is a power by itself.

"As a boy he had, too, a strong sense of personal right and dignity. When his conviction dictated a certain course of action he would pursue that course and no other motives were sufficient to divert him. He managed himself in such a way that he secured attention and admiration of a solid sort. More than that, when he way estern

sort. More than that, when he won esteem

he retained it and when he achieved a

and retained it and when he achieved a satisfactory position he preserved it. We who knew him best in his youth did not understand the full significance of such characteristics. We did not consider him as one born to gain fame. Now, looking back and reviewing his life as I know it.

I can see in him those elements which have made him what he is. As a boy he

was remarkable for those same traits of ability which give him dignity and worth as a man."

Expectation.

Deacon Hapgood—"There's a glowing re-port from our African missionaries in this

Mrs. Hapgood—"Yes? Do they think those savages will soon be able to help us out with our church mortgage?"

From Puck.

here paper."

a night's lodging in a box car, stable

were closed.

And now, because of the end of the winter season, the doors of some of the local institutions are closed, the army is moving northward, and the soldiers who come do northward, and the soldiers who come do not want to remain long. Then, too, the weather is pleasant enough for them to sleep in the woods, except during wet weather, and then they can manage to get

NOTABLE CAREER

The Retirement of General Casey by Operation of Law.

HIS LONG AND VALUABLE SERVICES

He Has Done Much to Improve This City.

Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, -chief of engineers, U. S. A., will celebrate his sixtyfourth birthday next Friday, and simply because of that fact he will then be relegated to the retired list of the army. Such is the law of the land. The retirement of Gen. Casey is an event of general interest to the county at large, and of special interest to the people of the District of Columbia. He has had a brilliant and honorable career. Although the scope of his public services has extended over the entire country, he will probably be best remembered for his record in the District of Columbia.

a night's lodging in a box car, stable or barn, while in area-ways and beneath door steps some of them find resting places. They no longer go to the warm sand house on the railroad at Trinidad, or build fires on vacant lots and in the woods to keep off the frost. Nor do they surrender to the police and ask to be sent down to recuperate.

All of them are willing, after getting something to eat, to make a start out of town, and take the chances of getting a place to sleep, where they will feel safe from the hands of the police, if not from snakes and insects in the woods. The police are not making many arrests, because the tramps are more careful to keep out of their way now than they are in the cold weather, when they do not mind being caged for a few days. The warm places to which they resorted in the winter are now For the past seven years he has had supervision over all the river and harbor improvements in the United States, and also over the construction of fortifications for national defense. In these works he has been responsible for the proper dis-



of many millions of public funds, and his administration has been so faithful, capable and judicious that he gained the confidence of Congress to a degree probably never exceeded in the case

Gen. Casey.

men who were anxious to get out, in order that they might get away before the hot weather sets in, were sent down. Others were released upon a promise to leave.

There was one batch of tramps brought in from the Anacostia freight yard, where they were waiting to get on a northbound freight, and they had different stories to tell. When the judge had listened to them he separated them by sending some of their number down. The others were asked how long it would take them to get out of town, and one of them said twenty minutes. of any other official in the history of the government. According to one of his brother officers, the appropriations committees always accepted his judgment as to the needs of the public works under his charge, and made their appropriations accordingly. They did this, he said, because Congress had learned that Gen. Casey's estimates were invariably correct, and because his official promises were always faithfully executed, especially in the important items of time and money.

Gen. Casey comes of a military family of distinction. He was practically born in the distinction. He was practically born in the army, that interesting event having occurred in Madison barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on the 10th of May, 1831, while his father, Gen. Silas Casey, was stationed at that post. His father was retired as colonel of the fourth infantry, and brevet major general, July 8, 1868, and died in January, 1882. January, 1882.

The military career of Gen. T. L. Casey The military career of Gen. T. L. Casey began in 1848, when President Polk appointed him a cadet-at-large at the West Point Academy. He was graduated four years later at the head of his class. Among his classmates were Maj. Gen. Slocum. Gen. D. S. Stanley, Brig. Gen. Haskell, Gen. C. R. Woods, Gen. A. McD. McCook, Gen. A. V. Kautz, Gen. Crook and Gen. J. F. Hawkins. Upon his graduation he was "eight hours of the twenty-four in bed, and in that time postures are assumed that work in jury not only to a woman's health, but to her possible good looks. One girl had no chest. I watched her day after day to find out the cause, but was completely baffled until I saw her while asleep. She shrugged her shoulders forward so far that it's a wonder the lungs were not squeezed flat.

"The up-to-date girl who wants to rise from sleep rested and with her face cast in respectively and spin size of the work for about \$2.000,000 less than the form sleep rested and with her face cast in respectively and spin size of practical engineering. He was then made principal assistant professor of engineers. It to the bottom of the roof was continued by Col. Babcock. Gen. Casey put on the roof the east wing and built the north, west and center wings entire. The total cost of the building was \$10,038,482. The south and the content wings and approaches and the north and west wings and approaches and the center wings entire. The total cost of the building was \$10,038,482. The south and the north and west wings and approaches and the north and west wings and approaches and the center wings entire. The total cost of the building was \$10,038,482. The south and the north and west wings and approaches and the center wings entire. The total cost of the building was \$10,038,482. The south and the north and west wings and approaches and the center wings entire. The total cost of the building was \$10,038,482. The south and the north and west wings and approaches and the north and the nor

first a wonder the lungs were not squeeze flat.

"The up-to-date girl who wants to rise from sleep rested and with her face cast in the lines of beauty should sleep on a narrow bed, so there will be no room for her to distort her limbs by throwing them into grotesque positions. On this bed there should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be of light weight, but warm, and should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. ment of engineer troops in washington territory, and in charge of the construc-tion of a wagon road from Vancouver to Cowlitz, Ore., and in selecting and sur-veying military reservations on Puget sound from 1859 to 1861. "On this couch the would-be beauty straight. To make a change from the back she should learn to sleep first on one side and then on the other. 'Oh, I always sleep on the left side,' or 'I can't sleep except on my right side,' are remarks continually heard among women. The dressmakers for such sleepers find that padding is needed on one side, and that in the side 'I always sleep on'

During the War.

He served during the civil war as engineer at Fort Monroe, Va., on the staff of Gen. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia, from June 11 to August 5, 1861; as superintending engineer of the permasleep on."

"Some people when asleep screw their faces into most grotesque shapes and thereby instead of getting beauty sleep add a wrinkle or two every week or deepen those already carved. This applies particularly to those creases about the eyes. Perhaps you are young, but hints of wrinkles suddenly appear, apparently without any cause. Find out if you do not squeeze your eyes tightly together when going to sleep, as a child does when it makes believe to sleep. Many women draw the corners of their mouths down, and so produce furrows from the nose to the corner of the mouth and down the side of the chin.

"To get beauty sleep go to bed thinking of the pleasantest things that will befall you. In the sleep beautiful the eyelids rest lightly over the eyes as if a flattering breeze sweeping across the face would blow them wide open. The lips should meet easily, the mouth should never be open and on the sleeper's face should rest an expression as if absolute contentment possessed mind and body." nent defenses and field fortifications upon the coast of Maine, and on recruiting service for engineer troops; on special duty with North Atlantic squadron during the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., De-cember 8-29, 1864, and as member of spe-cial board of engineers for work at Wil-lett's Point, N. Y., from April 7 to June

He was promoted captain of the corps of engineers August 6, 1861, and major October 2, 1863, and brevetted lleutenant colonel and colonel March 13, 1865, for reathful and meritorious services during the rebellion." Col. Casey was engaged in the construction of Forts Preble, Scammel, Knox and Popham from August, 1865, to February, 1866. He was then detailed as superintending engineer of construction of Nexts Pershle and Scammel, Portland her Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland har-Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland har-bor, Maine, and other important works, from March 1, 1867, to November 21, 1867, when he was ordered to Washington as assistant to the chief of engineers for duty in connection with fortifications. He re-mained on this duty until February, 1877, when he was detailed for duty in this city in charge of public buildings and grounds, the Washington aqueduct and the con-struction of the State, War and Navy De-partments building.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

It was at this time that he first became associated with public works of special interest to the people of this city. While in charge of public buildings and grounds he eorganized and extended the system of Improving the parks and reservations, The reclamation of the old White Lot south of the President's House must be placed to his credit. Up to the time he transformed it into a thing of beauty it was eight feet below its present surface, and wholly un-cared for and unimproved. It was also Gen. Casey who introduced the system of as-phalt walks in the parks, which have since been of so much comfort and convenience to the people. There was, however, a gento the people. There was, however, a general protest against these walks when the project was started. Gen. Casey also inaugurated the extensive use of decorative plants, which are now the chief beauty of our parks. He has always taken a deep personal interest in the water supply system of the District, and is personally identified with several important improyements in the system.

the system. While in charge of the Washington aquewhite in charge of the washington aque-luct he made a report to the Senate com-mittee on the District of Columbia, recom-mending as the best method of increasing the water supply of the District for the benefit of the residents of Capitol Hill that an additional main be laid from the dis-tributing reservoir to the hill. This record an additional main be laid from the dis-tributing reservoir to the hill. This report was dated August 28, 1870. His plan was gejected by the committee, and a plan sub-mitted by the engineer officers of the Dis-trict was adopted in 1882 in its stead. The accepted plan contemplated the construc-tion of a tunnel conduit and a reservoir north of the city. Major Lydecker was put in charge of the work. Owing to the dis-covery of fraudulent work after more than

pletion did away with the cause of all com-plaints of lack of water on Capitol Hill and other high parts of the city. The sup-ply became abundant! Before this main was laid water could not be obtained on the lower floors of houses on Capitol Hill dur-ing the greater part of the day. Although the use of cast iron mains was first sugthe use of cast iron mains was first sug-gested, the plan was not adopted until the tunnel-reservoir plan had been tried and

abandoned

While in charge of the aqueduct Gen.
Casey also introduced the system of reporting the clearness of the water of the
river by means of numbers, which system
has been continued ever since. These figures are reported in The Star every day,
and are of great benefit to fishermen, to
whom they mean so much.

The Washington Monument. Perhaps Gen. Casey's most important engineering work, however, was in placing a new and enlarged foundation beneath the Washington monument and carrying the A TRUSTED OFFICIAL shaft from a height of 150 feet to a height of 500 feet and crowning it with a pyramidion 55 feet in height in place of the flat midion 55 feet in height in place of the flat terminal of the proposed original design. He was placed in charge of this work in 1878 by the President of the United States and the joint commission for the com-pletion of the monument. The corner stone of the monument was laid in 1848 and the work upon it progressed slowly until its suspension in 1856, when the shaft had reached a height of 156 feet. In 1876 Con-gress made provision for a resumption of gress made provision for a resumption of the work. Its unfinished condition was a source of general regret, and Gen. Casey took a patriotic pride in the work of push-ing it to completion.

His plan for the completion of the monu-ment contemplated first the digging away

ment contemplated, first, the digging away of the earth from around and beneath the outer portions of the old foundation and replacing it with Portland cement concrete masonry; then, in removing a portion of the old masonry foundation itself from be-neath the walls of the shaft and substi-tuting therefor a continuous Portland ce-ment concrete enlargement extending out over the new subfoundation. The weakness of the old foundation to feet, but over the new subfoundation. The weakness of the old foundation lay in the fact that it was too shallow and covered an area of ground insufficient to sustain the pressure of the completed work. The strengthening consisted in the enlargement of the foundation by spreading it over a greater area and sinking it a greater depth into the earth. The work of excavating beneath the monument was commenced languary 28 ument was commenced January 28 the monument was commenced January 28, 1879, and the new foundation was finished May 29, 1880.

As completed the new foundation covers two and a half times as much area and extends thirteen and a half feet deeper than the old one. Indeed, the bottom of the new work is only two feet above the level of high tides in the Potomac, while the water while the water while. level of high tides in the Potomac, while the water which permeates the earth of the mornument lot stands six inches above this bottom. The foundation now rests upon a bed of fine sand, some two feet in thickness, and this sand stratum rests upon a bed of bowlders and gravel. Borirgs have been made in this gravel deposit for a depth of over eighteen feet without passing through it, and so uniform is the character of the material upon which the passing through it, and so uniform is the character of the material upon which the foundation rests that the settlements of the several corners of the shaft have differed from each other by only the smallest subdivisions of the inch. The pressures on the earth beneath the foundation are nowhere greater than the experiences of the shaye shown this centh to be able to nowhere greater than the experiences of years have shown this earth to be able to sustain, while the strength of the masonry in the foundation itself is largely in excess of the strains brought upon it. The stability of this base is assured against all natural causes except earthquakes or the washing out of the sand bed beneath the foundation.

Having enlarged the foundation the

Having enlarged the foundation the work upon the shaft was speedily commenced. The summer of 1889 was mostly taken up in building an iron frame within the shaft, preparing the hoisting machinery and collecting the granite and marble needed in the construction. The first morable block when said in the shaft. marble needed in the construction. The first marble block was set in the shaft on the 7th of August, 1889, and the last stone was placed at the level, 500, on the 9th of August, 1884, thus consuming four seasons in finishing the shaft. The topmost stone of the pyramidion was set on the 6th of December, 1884, thus essentially completing the obelisk. he obelisk.

State, War and Navy Departments. While engaged in this work, Gen. Casey was also in charge of the work of com-pleting the State, War and Navy Departments building. He began this work in March, 1877, after the south wing had been completed and the walls of the east wing were up to the cornice. Architect Mullett built the south wing and commenced the east wing. The work on the east wing up to the bottom of the roof was continued by Col. Babcock. Gen. Casey put on the roof of the east wing and built the north, west

In the summer of 1873 Gen. Casey visited Europe as a member of a board to make contracts for torpedo cables and to examine the systems of torpedo defense adopted by the systems of torpedo defense adopted by Great Britain, Germany, Austria and France. He was also a member of various boards to devise an improved system of ventilation for the House of Representatives from 1877 to 1886. He superintended the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va., in 1886, and also assisted in the work of marking Washington's birthplace at Wakefield. Va. and his beadcounters at Markefield. field, Va., and his headquarters at New-burgh, N. Y. He superintended the con-struction of the Army Medical Museum in this city from April, 1885, to October, 1886, and he had charge of the erection of the statue of Garfield at the foot of the Capitol. He served as a member of the light house board and had charge of several im-portant engineering works in New York harbor.

The River Improvement. Gen. Casey has also been identified with

the improvement of the Potomac river. In June, 1878, he made a report to the chief of engineers for the information of Congress in regard to the practicability of erecting a dike along the western edge of the Potomac flats, to improve the sanitary condition of the city. He said the dike was entirely practicable.

After the great fire at the patent office in 1877 Gen. Casey was appointed by Presi-dent Hayes a member of a board to ex-amine all the public buildings in the city and determine the nature and extent of their security against fire. He was also a member of a board appointed under au-thority of an act of Congress of March, 1879, to superintend the fire-proof recon-struction of the patent office. In 1882 there were serious apprehensions as to the sefewere serious apprehensions as to the safe-ty of Winder's building on 17th street, occupied by the second auditor's office, and Gen. Casey was president of the board that examined the building and suggested meas-

examined the building and suggested measures for its security.

In October, 1888, he was placed by Congress in charge of the construction of the building for the Rbrary of Congress, which work is still in progress. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Rock Creek Park commission, and in 1893 he was made a member of the commission on suburban nighways in the District of Columbia. He has rendered good service in both capaci-

has rendered good service in both capacities.

He was promoted lieutenant colonel of
engineers September 2, 1874; colonel, March
12, 1884, and brigadier general and chief
of engineers, July 6, 1888. Since that time
he has been stationed in Washington, at
the head of his bureau. He has been a
member of the Massachusetts Society of
the Cincinnati since 1882, of the National
Academy of Sciences since 1890, and "officer" of the Legion of Honor of France
since January, 1890.

A Deserved Tribute.

A Deserved Tribute. He received this last diploma by decree of President Carnot, and Congress authorized him to accept it. When the question was before the House of Representatives, Mr. Rockwell, from the committee on for

eign affairs, submitted a report as fol-

"Gen. Casey is at the head of the corps "Gen. Casey is at the head of the corps of engineers of the United States army, and is widely and favorably known throughout Europe on account of his brilliant service to this government in successfully constructing many of our most important public works. The French government, in purmitted by the engineer officers of the District was adopted in 1882 in its stead. The accepted plan contemplated the construction of a tunnel conduit and a reservoir north of the city. Major Lydecker was put in charge of the work. Owing to the distribution of fraudulent work after more than a million dellars had been expended, the tunnel had to be abandoned.

Subsequently. In 1889, Congress adopted the plan of Gen. Casey, and appropriated 5524,000 for its execution. The plan called for the laying of a forty-eight-inch main from the distributing reservoir. Its com-

the French republic, after abolishing orders of nobility and founded upon republican principles, recognizing the absolute equality of man without regard to birth, fortune, race or occupation. Your committee recommend the adoption of the resolution." And it was adopted.

Will Reside Here. Although he will relinquish his present office in a few days, Gen. Casey will be enabled to continue his services for the District of Columbia for some time yet. He has been specially designated by Congress by name to complete the Congressional Library building, regardless of his retirement, and he has also been designated bule, but they must not be used in any

retirement, and he has also been designated by Congress to act as consulting officer in the completion of existing projects for increasing the water supply of this city, which duty includes the determination of the question of the utility of the abandoned tunnel. The library building will be completed in January, 1897, but the date of the completion of the other work is problematical. Gen. Casey will continue the completion of existing projects for increasing the water supply of this city, which duty includes the determination of the question of the utility of the abandoned tunnel. The library building will be completed in January, 1897, but the date of the completion of the other work is problematical. Gen. Casey will continue his residence in this city. He has a cozy home at 1419 K street, and expects to end his days there. He has two sons, one an officer of the corps of engineers, stationed at Norfolk, and the other an architect, in business in New York. Capt. Silas Casey of the navy is his brother. Capt. Edward W. Casey of the army, another brother, met a tragic death a few years ago at the hands of treacherous Indians whom he had undertaken to befriend.

Besides numerous official reports and articles upon engineering, Gen. Casey has contributed several interesting sketones to histerical and genealogical magazines. The general impression in the corps of engineers is that Col. Craighill, now stationed at Baltimore, will success Gen. Casey at the head of the corps, and the spirits, creating a distinct disturbance of the nervous centers. So the modern seintlife decorator, at any rate, tells us, and we believe him.

"On the other hand, buffs and creams are recommended for the nursery and children's sleeping rooms, because of their other in a cheerful but not too boisterous temperament as well as a good complexion to the youngsters.

"For the library or worknoom there is no color like coffee. Coffee, in fact, is the mess soothing thing in the color world, it seems. It induces a pleasant nirvana feeling user as nothing else does; it conduces to habits of speculative thought; it produces a philosophical calm, and it is emineral produces to habits of speculative thought; it produces a philosophical calm, and it is emineral produces a philosophical calm, and it is emineral produces to habits of speculative to literary efforts. Indeed, there seems to be differed and absorbed to a specific produces and absorbed to the corp

tioned at Baltimore, will succeed Gen. Casey at the head of the corps, and that Casey at the head of the corps, and that next to him Col. J. M. Wilson, stationed in this city, stands the best chance of promotion. The duties of the office are important and require that it shall be filled at once. It is therefore assumed that there will be no delay in the appointment of Gen. Casey's successor.

WILTON LACKAYE'S SVENGALL.

The Remarkable Personation of This Much-Talked-Of Character. If New York is not more than ever Trilby

mad since the production of the play, it is because it has gone "Svengali" mad. Everybody around the clubs, the hotels, the exchanges-in short, everywhere in the busy town-is talking about Wilton Lackaye's Svengali. Once in a very long time some actor comes to the surface in such a way that his name is in every mouth, and this time it is Lackaye. Not that this gen-



tleman is now for the first time credited with a great success, for he has score many a pronounced "hit" during the pas six or eight years, but his Svengali so thor oughly dominates the whole performance at the Garden Theater that he, or rather at the Garden Theater that he, or rather his impersonation, furnishes the topic of two-thirds of the conversation that the remarkable play is causing. It is almost incredible that this stalwart, good-looking, pleasant-voiced, accomplished young man could, by any manipulation of the arts of make-up, so completely transform his personality, or so perfectly put aside every outward semblance of the Lackaye so well known-voice manner carriage and all known-voice, manner, carriage and all From a handsome one-hundred-and-eighty-five-pounder to an attenuated, shaggy-bearded, revolting, almost horrible-looking specimen of the human race, is a trans-



formation difficult of accomplishment. But Lackave manages this metemorphosis to the amazement of everybody. Nor is this all he has accomplished. He is credited by the entire press of New York and Boston, the only cities that have seen him in this part, with having achieved an artistic suc-cess equal to anything that has come to notice in many years.

Careful of the Wall Paper.

From the Philadelphia Press.
"I have suffered so much at the hands of the chromo fiend," said the girl bachelor the chromo fiend," said the girl bachelor plaintively. "If you have ever moved about any, you will know what I mean only too well. They are the people who cajole the landlord into getting new paper for a room, and then, after a short occupancy, leave it for the next comer with the walls more or less covered with tacks and nail holes, with a neat little bit of plaster knocked out about each one. From having been a victim so often, I have determined never to add to the number of naving been a victim so often, I have de-termined never to add to the number of these ruthless vandals. So whenever I find it necessary to put a small unframed pic-ture or card on the wall, I attach it by means of a large lump of gold beeswax, and there it will stay until I wish to move it to another position, and will leave behind no tell-tale tracks, or tacks, of its presence I may add, in a whisper, by the way, that when beeswax falls me, I have found chewing gum a pretty good substitute."

COLORS FOR ROOMS.

Why Some Are Regarded as More Desirable Than Others. the Upholsterer. A man who has given the subject much

thought has laid down a few rules which are worth thinking about. "I have not," said he, "put yellow into a sitting room in ten years with the exception of the little that gets into a gold paper, and when I hear about Whistler's yellow room it makes me shudder.

"Yellows are all right for a hall or vestiroom in which one rests or reads or works. Why? Because yellows do not absorb any

most soothing thing in the color world, it seems. It induces a pleasant nirvana feeling such as nothing else does; it conduces to habits of speculative thought; it produces a philosophical calm, and it is eminently successful as a mild incentive to literary efforts. Indeed, there seems to be some delicate and abstruse connection between coffee as a beverage and coffee as a color for demestic decoration. I suggested something of this sort to the handsome and interesting young artist who was superinscheduling of this sort to the handsome and interesting young artist who was superintending the decoration, and he condescended to agree with me.

"I have learned one really important fact about colors, however. I used to imagine that there was no color so cool as white, but I have been taught that, to the contract, the coolest of all colors is red-not the

but I have been taught that, to the contrary, the coolest of all colors is red—not the
flaring, glaring red, but the dull Pompelian
red and terra cotta. These are cool because
of their peculiarly absorbent qualities. It
is almost impossible to light or warm them,
ard I had today a most convincing object
lesson of this fact—that while the cool
white room of the Wordsworthian poem is
all yery nice to read about and does at all very nice to read about, and does at first sight impress one as being such, it does not begin to compare in coolness with one in dull red. A visit to the two rooms had just the same cooling effect on me that is produced by passing from sunshine into shadow. Of course, you know I am speaking all the time of interior decoration, although I am not sure whether a terra coting all the time of interior decoration, although I am not sure whether a terra cotta town would not be considerably cooler than a whitewashed one. So you see the old Pompeiians were right when they cooled off their atria and patios by painting the town red. The only other color which approaches Pompeiian red for coolness, so the elegant and artistic young workman told me, is dark green, but it has been found to have so depressing a mental effect on most people that it is very sparingly used. Then I was told lots about mass effects, distance shadows and length lines, and I don't know what else, but quite et ough to convince me that the decoration of our house interiors is conducted upon a et ough to convince me that the decoration of our house interiors is conducted upon a plane so lofty that it is impossible to say whether it is an artistic science or a scien

WORLD'S FAIR RUINS.

At Jackson Park Only the Monastery of La Rabida Remains.

rom the Chicago Times-Herald. Time has not dealt gently with the ruins of Jackson Park. The April sun is white and glaring; not mellow and tender, like the sun of autumn, which softened the nakedness of the ruin and made it almost beautiful. A few workmen are listlessly engaged in completing the destruction. They call it restoration. The onlookers, who see them at work with sledges and cold chisels, call it chaos. The men work slowly and seem to produce no results. Twisted masses of iron are heaped where shining palaces once stood

Twisted masses of iron are heaped where shining palaces once stood.

The monastery of La Rabida has been spared for what, in the swift destruction of all things around it, may be regarded as a green old age. It stands silent and deserted on its lonely promontory, buffeted by the waves that sweep over the sea wall. It has made a brave stand against the snows and freets of two winters. The tiles It has made a brave stand against the snows and frosts of two winters. The tiles are crumbling from the roof, some of the windows are broken in, some of the doors are hanging outward, and the dead weeds stand tail and quaint in the quiet court yard. But from the towers the iron crosses still point heavenward. Time has spared them and the statue of the republic near hy no longer chings in a religious cold. by, no longer shining in a raiment of gold. out in a new and fairer garb of purest

All the rest is ruin, brooding heavily on the place that used to intoxicate with its fanfares, its peal of bells, its pageants, its

A MONSTER WHEEL.

A Structure Being Erected in London Larger Than the Ferris Wheel.

From the New York World.

The wheel which they are erecting in London in connection with the coming Empire of India exposition will be much larger Here at \$2.50. than the Ferris wheel, and it is now very near completion. The top of the Chicago wheel was 258 feet above the earth. The London wheel will attain to a height of 300 feet, and from its top the passengers in the small carriages which are to be carried around its periphery will secure a magnifi-cent view of London and its environments. cent view of London and its environments. There will be forty of these carriages attached to the wheel, and among these will be five "smoking saloons," five "non-smoking saloons" and thirty ordinary cars. The "non-smoking saloons" will correspond with the first-class carriages found on English railways, and an extra price will be charged for a seat in one of them, so that the socially exclusive may not rub elbows with the common herd, even among the clouds.

Each one of these carriages is designed to carry forty persons, and the wheel, when

to carry forty persons, and the wheel, when fully laden, will carry 1,600 passengers. The construction of this enormous wheel was commenced about a year ago and the English engineers have been working at it ever since. The Ferris wheel was completed in a few months without an accident.

The English engineers, however, preferred to a second of the complete of the

The English engineers, however, preferred to go slower, and thus lost the opportunity to make the wheel profitable at the exhibition held at Earl's court, where the fair grounds are situated, during last summer. The enormous size of the parts, however, afforded one reason why the wheel should be carefully and slowly put together.

It is about two-thirds finished at the present time. The work on the wheel has

present time. The work on the wheel has been going on all winter, and about 100 tons of iron per month have been added to the structure. The total weight of steel in the wheel and its supporting columns at the present time is 1,300 tons.



'And now, gentlemen, to our distinguished poet, and may his life be a long one. He himself has told me



That no more of his verses will appear until after his death."

SAVED HIS LIFE.

What Munyon's Remedies Did for a Prominent Ohioan.

He Could Eat but Little and Was in Constant Pain-Cured With

One Bottle.

W. T. Loffer, a well-known resident of Kent, Ohio, says that Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure undoubtedly saved his life. In relating his experience he said: "For a long time I have been afflicted with dyspepsia, I could ear scarcely anything and was in coastant pain. The gas on my stomach distended it greatly and my heart became affected. I was troubled with sheet breathing, fluttering and irregular beating of the heart, and often the pain was so great I thought I was going to die. My friends wanted me to try Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure, but I had tried so many different medicanes without being benefit of that I thought this would be only one more fruitiess effort. Finally I began using it and the result was wonderful. After the first bottle I could cant without discomfort, and am now thoroughly cored."

Munyon's Stomped and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as constipation, rising of food, distress after cating, bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart shortles for the stomach, palpitation of the heart caused by indigestion. It soothers, heals and invisorates stoments that have been weakened by over-eating, or where the lining of the stomach has been impaired by physic and injurious medicines. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Homocopathic Home Remedy Company of Philadelphia put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Those who are in doubt as to the nature of their disease should address Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Philadelphia, giving full symptoms of their disease. Prof. Munyon, will carefully diagnose the case and give you the benefit of his advice absolutely free of all charge. The remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of retail price. One Bottle

-your health in drinking the muddy, polluted Potomac water if you will, but common sense should tell you to have it filtered. There is but one filter which "purifies" as well as crystalizes the water, and that is the "Pasteur" Germ-Proof

Water Filter,

ouly obtainable of us. We will put one in and take it out and refund you your money if you don't like it. There is a new arrangement of the "Pasteur Filter," under the name of the "Leda," which filters without being attached to the pipes, especially desirable for country homes and roomers. "Pasteur" Germ-proof Filters, size for ordinary family, only \$6.60

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sides. Has twice the service as has the one-sided mattress. COSTS NO MORE. Ought to be an easy matter to decide which to buy. The genuine "Reversible" has S. & B. stamped in each corner of the label. Look for it.

As Mother Earth

-freed from the icy garments of winter delights to clothe herself in new and beauteous verdure and flowers, so her children celebrate the coming of summer in new garments-New Clothes -New Hats-and New Shoes. If the line of Summer Shoes we have had made for you could come to you they would sell themselves -they are perfect. Come to them and consider your self personally invited to spend as much time as you like in examining them, meanwhile resting comfortably in our soft, upholstered spring chairs. Shoes to order, fit guaranteed, \$5 up.

Shoemaker for tender feet," Q20 F St. N.W.

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Others' \$2.75 & \$3 Steamer Trunks

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Prizes have been awarded as follows for the best-worded advertisements relating to our and Men's Furnishing business, the contest clo

First prize (6 best-grade Shirts) to Mr. N. Z. Mell of W. B. Moses & Sons. Second prize (Silk Hat or Umbrella) to Mr. F. R. Toompson, 202 Indiana ave. Third prize (one dozen E. & W. Collars) to Dr. A. D. Wilkinson, Bureau of Pensions

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